# CONGRESS.

sented in the Senate.

SUMNER'S SECOND PROTEST.

The Committee of Investigation Illegal.

"Insulting the Committee and the Senate."

Senators Hamlin and Carpenter to the Breach.

WHAT IS THE "THING?"

The Committee's Guns Emitting Gas Instead of Powder.

The Massachusetts Member Will Henceforth Insist on an Observance of the Rules of Parliamentary Law.

## A LAUGH ON LOGAN.

A Quiet Fight Over the Tariff Bill in the House.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1872. Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., rose to a personal explanation and said that if he could have been present on Thursday afternoon when the motion to couple the Civil Rights bill with the Amnesty bill was before the Senate, he would have voted against It believing that to unite the bills was to insure the defeat of both.

A SENATORIAL VACATION. Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., asked and obtained for his colleague (Mr. Davis, of Kentucky), whose health, he said, was nearly restored, leave of absence until the end of the session.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL ELECTIONS INVESTIGATIONS Mr. Morron offered a resolution, which was greed to, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the election of Senators comeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere during the recess of Congress. Mr. Morton said:-I am instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to ey express no opinion in regard to the charge against either of these Senators, and no in e can be drawn as to their guilt or innocence

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., called up the resolution offered by him yesterday asking the Secretary of War for information in relation to Goat Island,

which was agreed to.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., called up the resolution asking for information as to the state of the account between the government and each of the existing Pacific Railroads, except the Northern,

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate esumed the consideration of the bill to amend the ement act.

resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amendment providing that, as a preliminery to the appointment of election inspectors in any voting precinct, a request for such appointment shall be made by not less than ten citizens of the precinct.

Mr. Moron, (rep.) of Ind., said there was no objection to this amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Moron offered an amendment authorizing each of the circuit judges to appoint one or more district judges to discharge the duties contemplated by the Enforcement bill. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBUL, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the appointment of supervisors of election be vested in the district judges. Lost.

THE FRENCH ARMS REPORTS.

district judges. Lost.

THE FRENCH ARMS REPORTS.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., submitted the majority report of the French arms sales investigating com-mittee, and Mr. Stevenson submitted the minority

report.
Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass.—It may not be known
Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass.—It may not be known

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass.—It may not be known to Senators that when this committee was constituted I was out of my seat, being an invalid at home. I read the names of the committee with amazement, and regretted much that I was not here to protest against its formation. What I was not able do then I do now at the first opportunity, with reluctance, but in the discharge of a duty. I protest now against the report, believing the committee organized in

VIOLATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

So that its report can be received only as the verdict of a jury that is disqualified to act in a case. In presenting this protest I adopt the language of the Manual, "Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill," for they that would totally destroy will not amend it, or, as is said, "the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it." It is, therefore, a constant rule that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it; and when any member who is against the boll hears himself named on its committee he ought to ask to be excused. Sir, these are the words of

MR. JEFFERSON, THE ILLUSTRIOUS VICE PRESIDENT, who once occupied the seat which you now fill. This language is applicable to all inquiries as to bills. I have before me the notes of a case of inquiry or investigation, being the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against the Earl of Danby, in the reign of Charies II., where it was said:—"No man, by the ancient rules of the House. Is to be of the committee of the thing he is against." Mark the breadth and energy of the language! Now, sir, the Senate cannot forget the utterances of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamilin) during the debate on the arms question against the movement for inquiry, and yet he was made chairman of the committee to conduct the linquiry; nor can they forget the utterances of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), seeking to protect the saie o

arms by a

New Version of International Law,
and yet he now makes the report. Sir, unless the
rules of parliamentary law as set forth in our
Manual are a mockery, those Senators are as much
disqualified to occupy the position they do as a
juror would be who had expressed an opinion on
the case before trial, and I protest against this
report.

the case before trial, and I protest against this report.

Mr. HAMLIN—I will not at this time be drawn into any discussion by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). I am aware that the committee which has just made its report was not erganized at the suggestion or according to the wishes of the Senator from Massachusetts, but I will be ready, at the proper time, to show to this Senate and to the country that it was organized in accordance with parliamentary law, and I will show that the Senator has this morning sought to send to the country an impeachment of the report before either he or the Senate have read one word of its contents. It is an assumption unworthy of the Senate, and ought not to have been made. It was seeking by a keld

PECLARATION, UNSUPPORTED BY TRUTH, DECLARATION, CONSUPPORTED BY TRUTH,
to send to the country a declaration that this committee had reported without the support of Parliamentary law as its basis. On each of these questions I think I will have no difficulty in satisfying this body; but I will enter late no discussion of them bow.

this bods; but I will enter into no discussion of them now.

Mr. Cappenter—The protest just read to the Senate by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) would be an insult to the members of the sommittee who made the report but for the fact shat the ineignity heaped upon them is merged in the higher insult oftered to the Senat' itself. The members of that committee did not silect themselves; they did not ask to be selected they were exected by the Senate, and one member of the committee rose and asked to be excused from serving on it, and the Senate, by a vote, refused to excuse hym—thus expressing their determination, not only by their refusal to excuse, to have the investigation made by the committee they had elected. What had been said and done by the Senators who went on that committee had been

Said AND DONE in Open Senate, and with that knowledge the Senate elected them and commanded them to do the duty which they have performed. One word more, for I have no intention at this time to anticipate the general debate, which I have no doubt will follow the publication of this report, and I trust it may. The Senator from Massachusetts says that this matter, or thing, as it is called, was not committed to its friends. Sir, was there a member of that committee who did not vote for the investigation? Not one. Did not the Senator from Massachusetts vote to lay has own preamble on the jubic? He did, and so did

mittee.

WHAT IS THE "TING"

Is it to have a fair investigation of the facts of the case? Then the "thing" was committed to its friends. If, however, the "thing" is an intention to produce an impression upon the country without regard to truth or justice, then the "thing" was not committed to its friends, and the committee, in their report discussing this question, say that they desire to have it distinctly understood that they are not the friends of any such "thing." Mr. President, I had not supposed that any debate on this question could arise now, and I do not propose to prolong it. I have made this reply to the formal protest of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the two "things" might go upon the record together; and when the debate proper upon this subject shall come up I expect to be at home.

Mr. Summer.—I have no desire to precipitate any

be at home.

Mr. SUMNER—I have no desire to precipitate any dobate, nor do I desire to avoid a debate. I stated that I was not in my seat when this committee was organized. Had I been so I should have been a faithless Senator is with my convictions, I had not solemnly protested against it. I now seize the earliest opportunity to do what, through my illness, I was unable to do at an earlier time; and I am told that

to the committee and to the Senate. The committee must be very sensitive, and the Senate, too, if

to the committee and to the Senate. The committhe must be very sensitive, and the Senate, too, if
they find an insult when I read a paragraph from
the manuel, not adding to it a word of my own. Is
that paragraph so strong, is it so biting
that even to read it is an insult?
I will read the words of Jefferson
again:—"And when any member who is against the
bill hears himself named of its committee he ought
to ask to be excused." Sir, it is no apology that
the Senate did, in their good nature or in pursuance of some outside arrangement or understanding, nominate the two Senators. Those Senators
should have risen in their places and asked to be
excused.

should have done
should nave them in the sexused.

Mr. Carpenter,—Speaking for myself, I may say that one great difference between the Senator from Massachasetts Mr. Sumner) and myself, is that I am not accustomed to interpose my will against the will of the Senate.

Summer on Parliamentary Law.

Mr. Summer—Oh! The Senator would have done

not accustomed to interpose my will against the will of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner on Parliamentary Law.

Mr. Sumner on Parliamentary law rather than the dictates I know not of what, but the newspapers said of an outside arrangement which in the community is called a caucus. Now, sir, I am going to insist, from this time forward, that the rule of parliamentary law which I have just read shall have some recognition in this chamber. We have seen it set aside habitually, not for the first time in the creation of this committee, but at an earlier time in this session was it set aside. I insist that it shall be recognized of some value, and I am not to be answered by being told that because I read a chapter of parliamentary law I insult the Senator from Wisconsim. The Senator must find something else to say in order to encounter that positive mandate. Nor am I now seeking, as the Senator from Maine says, to anticipate any judgment on the report that he has made. Public rumor has already announced the character of that report, but I desire that the country shall take notice that there is the parliamentary law, and that this committee has sat in violation of it. I say that as my solemn judgment, meaning to take the responsibility of what I say.

NOR AM I TO BE TERRIFIED by the announcement of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin), that hereafter he will meet that question. Sir, let him meet the law now. It is no answer to say that, after a protracted debate during which these Senators made speeches studiously insulting to those who brought forward this subject for investigation, they at last recorded their names in favor of the inquiry.

Mr. Sir, That Is Moonshine.

The practical question is, whether these Senators were not throughout that whole discussion against what the old cases call the matter—the thing. Everybody knows they were.

Mr. Mobron asked Mr. Sumner whether the "thing" spoken of in the rule was not in this c

of Senators a majority of whom were in favor of the investigation.

Mr. SUMNER said that the investigation was the "thing," and that Messrs. Carpenter and Hamlin had opposed it, and, further, that Mr. Carpenter had ATTEMPTED TO JUSTIFY THE ARMS SALES by announcing a new doctrine of international law, which in effect, pledged him in advance not to give judgment against the War Department—a doctrine so strange and impossible that the mere annuncia-tion of it was to be regretted for the sake of the national character.

national character.

Mr. Logax, (rep.) of lil., said that Mr. Summer was in the habit of frequently citing parliamentary rules and precedents, but he (Mr. Logan) thought the Senator would search in vain for a precedent for his own conduct in this instance, in attacking the report of a committee of investigation before it had been read, or heard, or even received by the Senate. He said, also, that Mr. Summer had insulted, not only the Senators he had mentioned, but also all the other members of the committee who had signed the majority report. report.

Mr. Sumner disclaimed any intention of reflect-

ing on the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan).

Mr. Logan insisted that Mr. Sumner's remarks
warranted the inference he had drawn, and said he supposed the object of the Senator from Massachu-setts was to forestall the report of the committee. If that was not the object he

WOULD BEG THE SENATOR'S PARDON.
Mr. SUMNER-Well, I think the Senator ought to. (Laughter.)
Mr. Logan-Well, then, I do. But if that is not Mr. Logan—Weil, theu, the object, what is it?
Mr. Sumner—The object is this, I want to make it impossible for such a committee as that ever again to be appointed in this chamber. I want to set up again this old rule of parliamentary law. I do it for the benefit of law. law. I do it for the benefit of minorities, and, according to the language quoted by Jefferson, to keep a protection against the wantonness of majorities. That is my object.

After some further discussion the resolution offered by Mr. Hamlin for the printing of a large number of copies of the committee's report was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the pending bill.

bill.

THE ACT OF MAY 31, 1870.

Mr. Casserly offered an amendment providing that the words "any person" in section 40 of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or any person having powers or duties of an official character under that act or the one pending.

Agreed to.

USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment prohibiting the presence or use of troops at any election unless when they are necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to maintain the peace at the poils when it cannot otherwise be maintained.

Mr. Moorron said he hoped the amendment would be valected.

Mr. Morron said he hoped the amendment would be rejected.
Mr. Casserly said he had been prompted to offer the amendment by recent occurrences in an election at the Navy Yard on Mare Island, occurrences which, if they were as reported, ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every man who had the least regard for free institutions.
Mr. Cole said he did not know what the occurrences were to which his colleague referred. He had heard no complaints from any quarter about the manner of conducting the election there.
Mr. Casserly rose to advocate his amendment, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.
The Senate agreed that the vote on the bill and the pending amendments should be taken at an early hour on Monday, and then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 11, 1872.

whether there should be a call of the House, which was negatived, Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., renewed the motion to close the debate on the first section of the Tariff bill, reducing the time from ten minutes to one minute, and it was agreed to.

REVISING THE PENSION LAWS. The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, revis-

ing and codifying the Pension laws. Mr. ROOSEVELT (dem.), of N. Y., moved a provise that widows shall not lose their pensions by mar rying again, and spoke of the philosophy of en-

rying again, and spoke of the philosophy of encouraging rather than discouraging marriages, whether in malds or widows. The amendment was rejected—yeas 67, nays 92.

Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of N. Y., moved an amendment that whenever a widow shall forfeit her pension on account of remarriage it will revive on her again becoming a widow, if she be in indigent circumstances. Agreed to—13 to 50.

Without proceeding further than the eighth section of the bill, which contains forty sections, it went over until Friday next, and the House, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on

The Tarreff and that blue.

After spending nearly an hour in committee and getting things in an inextricable tangle from the variety of amendments offered the committee rose, and Mr. Dawes moved that the whole of the second section, embracing everything that comes under the ten per cens reduction, be treated as a single paragraph, so as to limit the power of amendment. That was a readed and then the House went into committee.

Mr. Cax, deem 9, Nr. M. moved to make the re-

dem s. N. Y., moved to make the re-chts per cent of the present duties, ex-ter cost on goods, for which he offered that reported in the original bill.

of Ind., moved to make the re per cent on the present rates. He believe that any horizontal reductions fairly as the present tariff, a ted not upon any principle, but as a how would rather have a reduction ent than one of ten per cent.
THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. orposed the amendment, and said would prostrate the whole interests the et of foreign producers. He house to adhere to the ten per as the only practical thing, for the

Senate would go for that and nothing else. He ridiculed the free trace potions that Mr. Kerr had ridiculed the free trace potions that Mr. Kerr had ridiculed the free trace potions that Mr. Kerr had received up in his recent European tour.

Picked up in his recent European tour.

Was beneficial on nation of the world. The case was beneficial on nation of the world. The case was beneficial on nation of the world. The case was beneficial on it in the reduced the hours of labor.

Mr. KELLEY took issue with Mr. Kerr's state... thas Great Britain was the greatest nation in the world, and claimed that

PRECEDENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

He pointed to the impoverished condition of Ireland, India and Portugal-as the result of the English policy, of free trade, and characterized England as the treacherous nation, whose people were paupers and whose manufacturers were princes.

After a good deal of discussion and dilatory voting Mr. Kerr's and other amendments in the same direction were rejected.

ing Mr. Kerr's and other amendments in the same direction were rejected.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to strike out the paragraph which reduces the existing duty on wool and woollen fabrics ten per cent, so as to leave them at the present rates. Rejected—49 to 72.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., moved a proviso, that no higher rates of duty shall be exacted under the second section than sixty per cent ad valorem. Rejected.

that no injuries the second section than sixty per cent ad valorem. Rejected.

Without having made any progress whatever on the bill the committee rose, and the House, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

#### REGISTRY OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Shipowners Defrauding the Custon House-How the Fraud Was Done-Perjury by Wholesale-The Custom House For several months past Deputy Surveyor Abell

has been engaged in prosecuting a close investiga-tion into a system of fraud that has been going on since the close of the war. It was a common practice during the war for owners of vessels to get their vessels registered in foreign countries, thus protecting themselves against losses that were almost certain to come from rebel cruisers. After the war these same men endeavored to get a law passed in Congress allowing them to re-register their vessels as American, which Congress refused to do, believing that the petitioners had shown symptoms of disloyalty by their acts. The result of this was that in many instances these shipowners are said to have availed themselves of an old law, by the provisions of which, in that her owner, in rebuilding or repairing her, expended three-fourths of the money she was worth

pended three-fourths of the money she was worth as a wreck, that vessel might then be registered as an American bottom. Then, again, since the close of the war the great difference of the cost of ship-building in England as compared with this country offered a temptation to purchase English-built ships, and the advantages to Americans of having their ships registered in this country operated to produce a desire for American registry.

From these causes arose a system of fraud upon the government that has been going on, it is claimed, for several years. So far as can be learned frands have been committed, not only in procuring the re-registry of ships transferred during the rebellion, but also in the saving of money effected by the purchase of English bottoms kince the war closed. The effect has been found to be of serious injury to American shipbuilding, which, owing to the war, could not possibly have competed with England in this branch of industry. So long as there was great facility to purchase English bottoms and at the same time secure all the advantages of American registry, it is alleged, there were many willing to commit the frands, though they necessarily involved a system of perjury. The manner in which the registry was secured necessarily needed the affidavits of a number of persons, both as to the wreck of the ship and the expenditure for repairs, and it is concerning these affidavits that the Custom House directs its efforts. The investigations so far have proved that there must be a number of cases to be disposed of under the head of this mercantile swindle, but up to the present there are only a few which might be said to be complete.

On Thursday last Deputy Surveyor Abell presented

complete.

On Thursday last Deputy Surveyor Abell presented to United States Commissioner Betts the papers in one case that it is intended to press. It has been the rale to procure the registration through the agency of brokers, and in this case the complaint is made against Stephen B. Babcock, broker, who, however, alleges that at the time of the presentation of the papers he had no idea they were fraudulent. The examination in the case is to be heard in June. Other cases are to follow.

#### THE GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Paper by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the Lately Appointed Archivist of the State-A History of Trinity, St. Paul's and St. John's Promised.

A regular meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison avenue, last night. The meeting was called to order by the Chair at half-past seven o'clock. After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary and the transaction of sundry minor business a committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Dr. O'Callaghan, Rev. Reverdy R. Betts, Mr. E. F. Delaney and Dr. H. Rev. Reverdy R. Betts, Mr. E. F. Delaney and Dr. H.
R. Stiles—to request a history of Trinity, St. Paul's,
St. John's and other churches, and to prepare a
diagram of the church yards and a complete catalogue of the inscriptions on the tombstones.
Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, the well-known
historian and the lately appointed archivist of the
State of New York, read a paper on the early history
of the New York Bar—1702 to 17:30—in which were
recluded biographics of Sampson Sheldon. of the New York Bar—1702 to 17:30—in which were included biographies of Sampson, Sheldon, May, Bickley, David, Jaminson, and Francis Harrison, all of whom had been Recorders of the city, and the first three Attorney Generals of the Province of New York. The paper, which was quite voluminous, displayed that depth of crudition for which the Doctor is justly celebrated. Many quaint and homely incidents in the lives of these first sons of the American Bar were invested with much interest by the Doctor, and their recital could not but bring back to mind the homely but honest times of the Knickerbockers. After the conclusion of Dr. O'Callaghan's paper the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the fourth Saturday of the present month.

## THE SHOOTING OF MR. PHELPS.

His Ante-Mortem Statement. On Friday night, when Coroner Young waited ipon Mr. Charles H. Phelps, of 100 West Thirtyninth street, the gentleman who was shot at his residence by a sneak thief, he found him in a very precarious condition, and, fully of the belief that he was about to die from the effects of the injuries he had received, Mr. Phelps made the following

had received, Mr. Pheips made the following
STATEMENT:

"This evening, about a quarter to nine o'clock,
Mr. John E. Paimer informed me that there were
two suspicious looking men lounging about the
store, and I told him I had better go through the
house. I immediately came up stairs, tried the
middle door and found it locked. I then went to
the room door, and on opening it found two men
near the stairway. I grappled with the smallest of
the two men, when the second man came to the assistance of the man I was struggling with, and the
man escaped. I then seized hold of the second man,
and as I did so he shot me and ran down the stairs.
I immediately followed him down the stairs and
found that I was shot in the left breast, and said to
Mr. Palmer, 'Oh, I am shot.' Mr. Palmer then took
me by the arm and led me into the store. I did not
know either of the men. The men had been robbing
the house."

The case being submitted to the jury they found that Mr. Phelps came to his wounding by a pistol discharged by a man whose name is unknown, while endeavoring to prevent the premises from being robbed.

#### INFANTICIDE IN WILLIAMSBURG. An Insane Mother Drowns Her Infant in a Pail of Water.

At about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the police were notified that Mrs. Eliza Harris, residing at 343 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, had drawned her infant in a pail of water. Officers Powell and Quinn were sent by Captain Woglom to investigate the case, and when they entered the apartments of Mrs. Harris they found her sitting by the window, and at her feet was a pail of water, with the babe, partially the window, and at her leet was a pail of water, with the babe, partially nude, in it, face downwards. The officers told the wretched mother that she had better dress and go with them to the station house. This she did without making any objection. The body of the babe was also removed to the same place. During the afternoon medical gentlemen visited Mrs. Harris and found that she was suffering from puerperal mania. She gave birth to the infant, a female, nine days ago. Her history is a sad one. She is a native of England, twenty-nine years of age. Her husband, who is said to be an English mariner, left her about three years ago on a voyage, giving her absointe control of their three children, aged respectively five, seven and ten years. During his protracted absence, it is alleged, she became the mother of the babe in question, and since then received information that he was on his way to join her and the children. This information crazed her in consequence of the sad condition in which she was placed, and in her frenzy she committed the grave offence for which she was arrested. She 14 kindly cared for by Captain Woglom.

## SUICIDE OF A SMALLPOX PATIENT.

Yesterday morning Coroner Schirmer received Smallpox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, had jumped into the river the day previous and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and an inquest will be held. Deceased lived in the city, but at what place did not appear.

## · ART MATTERS.

Academy of Design took place on the sth inst. The principal business transacted was the election of Carl Brundt, J. H. Beard and J. B. Irving to micians, and the well-known full neaper of some full nearest of account of the well-known marine painter, Edward Moran, as associate. The following officers were chosen for the year;—
President—William Page.
Vice President—Launt Thompson.
Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Perry.
Treasurer—E. D. E. Greene.
Council—J. Q. A. Ward, J. W. Casilear, A. D. Shattuck, S. J. Guy, J. G. Brown and Thomas Hicks.

Hicks.

Hanging Committee—W. Whittredge, W. O. Stone and W. Howes.

The third number of Fine Arts has reached us. It contains an excellent photograph of Rembrandt's picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," which serves as a frontisplece, and several examples of a high order of engraving. This journal continues to sustain the high promise of its first number. It is the only American journal that can be looked upon as entirely devoted to the interests of art, and we hope it will receive the support from the public to which its merits entitle it.

Sclous' Jerusalem.

An excellent series of engravings of Selous' two

great pictures of "Jerusalem in Her Grandeur and in

Her Fall" have been executed for the convenience

of those who may wish to retain some memento of

the sacred city. In order to meet the requirements

of various classes of purchasers three different sets

of engravings have been prepared. In point of ex-

ecution these works are remarkably fine, and pre-

serve the effects of the original pictures with great fidelity.

serve the effects of the original pictures with great idelity.

From the following letter it will be seen that exception has been taken to the remarks that we felt ourselves compelled to make. We publish the letter as a matter of justice to the gentleman who feels himself aggrieved, but do not think that he has succeeded in proving our position wrong. The impression made on us by the exhibition of drawlings was that the students had been allowed to waste their time in overelaborating drawings in order to please the eye of the visitors, and, as we think the time of students is too precious to be wasted in efforts after effect of this nature, we thought it our duty to say so, and we did. Those who understand what is the true aim and scope of art schools will probably be of our opinion, unless, indeed, their interests may cause them to look from a different standpoint.

New York, May 11, 1872.

nn K. Harkett, balance of salary wasend & Davis, labor and materials wasend & Davis, services as architects, myck & Sasservices as architects, leph P. Quinn & Co., balance on contract for lumbing work.

Omeers, from September, 1871, to December 31, 1871.
William J. McDonald, bill for damage to clock, plaite glass, July 12, 1871.
J. R. Graham, for use of grounds on West Twelfth street, for Corporation Park, from December 30, 1870, to September 1, 1871.
G. Winter, bill, December 28, 1871, for showcases. George W. Butt, for horse keep, carriage hire, &c. William E. Bunker, taxes for 1871 paid on premisea 117 Cedar street.
New York Evening Post, for printing for Department of Finance, for October, November and December, 1871. 1.000 00 100 00 1,666 67 75 00 426 00 NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

New York, May 11, 1872.
To the Editor of the Herald :—
Sir.—In your notice of the exhibition of drawings at the New York, May 11, 1872.

To the Editor of the Heraldy:

Sis.—In your notice of the exhibition of drawings at the Academy of Design in yesterlay's issue the following passage occurs:—'Shading and stippling have not been used merely as accessories but as the principal end to be attained, while the infinitely more important matter of outline drawing and proper indication of the muscular form have been comparatively neglected." As this statement will give a false impression to those not having an opportantly to visit the exhibition, I beg to correct it. In our schools stippling, as a manner of working, has been coastantly discouraged, and only three stippled drawings are to be found in the entire exhibition. These were permitted for the purpose of correcting former habits. Shading has never been regarded as the end to be attained, but steadiastly held as a means to an end which is the subtle rendering of form. The importance of outline study has been so fully recognized that it has not been limited to the sense of making maps of objects, Examine the best of these drawings, imagine a section in any direction, and you will find that the feeling of its outline has dictated the most delicate shade.

L. E. WILMARTH,

Professor in charge of the schools of the National Academy of Design.

emy of Design.

There is an admirable collection of art books, beautifully illustrated, at present on view in the Leavitt auction rooms, Clinton Hall. Some of the works are very rare and of great value. The collection will be sold by auction on Tuesday night, 14th

inst.
The exhibition of the French and Dusseldorf collections will close on Wednesday. They will be sold at auction on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and

## LOOSE LEGISLATION IN JERSEY.

The Latest Phase of the Stanhope Railroad Alleged Swindle. If there is not weeping and wailing there is at

east a considerable deal of gnashing of teeth in certain State official circles in New Jersey over the Stanbope railroad alleged fraud, the particulars of which appeared in the HERALD some time ago. response to letters addressed by Governor Parker, asking for informa-tion on the subject, President Bettle, of the Senate, and Speaker Niles, of the House, reply jointly and claim that the Stanhope bill, granting power to the corporation to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to New York via Stanhope has been added to, such addition "having been surreptitionsly and fraudulently interpolated, and the proof of such fraud and interpolation is the fact that the original bill, in its eighth section, contained no such pro-vision, and in no stage of its progress in either burse was any amendment, alteration or addition only, in its eight section, contained no such provision, and in no stage of its progress in either house was any amendment, alteration or addition made or offered." They say further:—"The bill in question, therefore, while apparently receiving the sanction of both houses and the approval of Your Excellency, never in reality passed either house. We regard this attempted fraud upon the State, upon the Legislature and upon Your Excellency, as dangerous alike to both public and private interests and deserving the most emphatic condemnation. We desire that this statement, together with your letters to us, be published, to notify the incorporators named in the bill of the fraud attempted to be perpetrated in their names, and also to protect all persons who may become interested and liable to be deceived as to its true character and the power therein contained, believing that the Legislature will, at its earliest opportunity, repeal the same." Now it is quite clear that if the bill is a fraud and was not passed by either house there would be nothing to repeal, but the matter would go at once before the Courts. But it appears that Messrs. Niles and Bettle, with the would be nothing to repeal, but the matter would go at once before the Courts. But the appears that Messrs Niles and Bettle, with the clerks of the Senate and House, gave a complete record of all action taken upon this bill, certifying that it did pass in a regular and orderly way, and that the bill, as signed by the Governor, was the Identical bill signed by President Bettle and Speaker Niles. In the meantime Governor Parker and the legal representatives of the State are said to have decided in favor of the substantial validity of the bill, so that it seems clear the corporators may go ahead and build the road. Even a repeal seems difficult, in view of a section of the bill which provides that "the Legislature shall have power, and not otherwise, to revoke or annul this charter, whenever the courts shall have decided it to be injurious to the citizens of this State by reason of the misuse of the powers herein granted."

A matter upon which there is no dispute whatever is, that a sharper piece of legislative railroad sharp practice is not known in the history of New Jersey legislation than this Stanhope affair.

NEWARK MUNICIPAL MATTERS. Vitally Interesting to Taxpayers—A New License Tariff for Shows and Exhibi-

At the last meeting of the Newark Common Council, held on Friday night, the tax ordinance for 1872 was considered, and the following appropriations agreed upon, footing up in the aggregate, \$788,000:-Lighting streets, \$68,000; poor and almshouse, \$47,000; repairs of streets, \$47,500; public grounds, \$7,000; public buildings, \$20,000; new buildings, \$10,000; repairs bridges, \$3,500; crosswalks,

\$20,000; new buildings, \$10,000; repairs of bridges, \$3,500; crosswalks, \$5,000; public schools, current expenses, \$41,000; support of police, \$142,000; Fire Department, \$70,000; supply of water, \$16,000; public health, \$9,000: interest upon city debt and temporary loans, \$8,000; repair of sewers, \$6,000; construction of sewers, \$48,000; wharves and docks, \$3,000; uncollected taxes and remission of taxes for 1871, \$40,500; interest of street improvement bonds, \$70,000; redemption of squeduct bonds, \$3,500; interest on school bonds, \$43,000. Total, \$788,000, in addition to the special taxes for war bonds, &c.

Some time ago, as recorded in the Herald, the Committee on Shows and Exhibitions prepared a license tariff of most absurd construction. The rates were:—Concerts and theatrical representations, \$10 every performance; minstrels, \$15; circuses, menageries or sparring exhibitions, \$100. No intelligent person could reason why a minstrel troupe should be charged more than a theatrical company, nor a circus company ten times as much. The authorities were rather puzzled recently about a charge. An "educated pig" held forth in the town, and there came a demand from the city for \$10. On being arged the authorities said they put the pig performance under the head of "jugglery and sleight of hand!" So odlous is the whole system that a resolution has been introduced recommending the prohibition of sparring and gift exhibitions, charging \$50 for each performance of a circus, and the managers or proprietors of the two public halls in town \$100 each per annum.

## SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

Yesterday morning Isaac Speyer, a young man of twenty years, swallowed a dose of Paris green. with suicidal intent, at his residence, 274 Third with suicidal intent, at his residence, 274 Third street, and was removed to Believue Hospital for treatment. All efforts to neutralize the effects of the poison proved futile and death ensued late in the afternoon. Depression of spirts caused by being out of employment is thought to have prompted deceased to take his own life. Coroner Herrman was notified and will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

## SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

The Coroner was notified at a late hour last night o hold an inquest over the body of John Partington, aged forty-five years, who committed suicide it is believed, at his late residence, No. 147 Tillary street, Brooklyn. An empty bottle, labelled laudanum, which was found by his bedside, told the story of the manner of his "taking off." He has been in a feeble mental condition for some time past, consequent upon domestic trouble.

## BOARD OF AUDIT.

nor Tracy-List of Submitted Claims. The usual weekly meeting of this Board was held The proceedings were of a formal The following is the principal business

James Hameli, labor and materials. 3,246 33
The total claims certified to be correct by Fred. W. Whittemore amounted to be correct by Fred. 35,936 02
John M. Tracy, supplies furnished to Ludiow Street Jail, a reduction of said claim from 17,139 13
Joel Pike, water policeman. 249 00
George Ferris, officer of Superior Court, for November and December, 1871. 200 00
New York and Richmond Granite Company. 1,500 00
CLAIMS SUBMITTED.
The following claims were submitted and laid over under the rule:— Battery C, First division, services, July 12, 1871... Isalah Rynders, salary as Superintendent of Court Officers, from September, 1871, to December 31,

215 45 The following claims were sub-laid over under the rule:-

\$501,840 54 The Board adjourned to Friday next at three

#### THREE MILES OF FLAME.

Shelter Island Burning Like Tinder-The Camp Meeting Project Damaged— Speculation as to the Cause of the Fire. Shelter Island is a part of Suffolk county, Long Island, located in Gardener's Bay, and is known as the hiding place of the first Cuban filibustering explace, but of late years it has been unrecognized The island itself has an area of six and threequarter miles and a population of 1,500 people, mostly mariners. The island is now notoriou for its fish oil factories, the fish known as the The bays are filled with this fish at certain seasons of the year, and the revenue realized from render-ing them into oil and reducing the scraps to a fertilizing ingredient amounts annually to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Last year the receipts

of thousands of dollars. Last year the receipts were \$469,382. In the fail of 1871 an association of Brooklyn and New York Methodists purchased that portion of the island known as "Prospect," rising 200 feet above sea level, affording a splendid view of the Sound and bays. This association contemplated the establishment of a religious watering place, camp meeting ground, and a superannuated minister's home on a scale exceeding Martha's Vineyard or Ocean Grove. The Sheiter Islanders were delighted, and pledged everything to the association. The association last February made contracts for half a million dollars' worth of improvements, including hotels, cottages, February made contracts for half a million dollars' worth of improvements, including hotels, cottages, docks and ferry accommodations. A little later the factories commenced preparations for the summer's work among the menhaden, and Rev. M. Searles, of Brooklyn, President of the Association, demanded that the factories should be removed. The majority of the people favored the factories, but Mr. Searles contended that their presence would render the island uninhabitable for the purposes intended, and after pledging that in five years the association would expend half a million dollars, made an absolute demand for their suspension. Some of the factories were removed, but the majority remained. after pledging that in five years the association would expend half a million dollars, made an absolute demand for their suspension. Some of the factories were removed, but the majority remained. An order from the town officials that the factories should be removed in twenty days caused the greatest alarm, and the twenty days would have expired to-morrow at noon but for the commencement on Friday of a terrible conflagration, as mentioned in yesterday's Herald. The whole island is surrounded by woodland, skirting the bay shores, and the fire burned east and west in one solid sheet, creating a sublime midnight scene both on land and water. Over three miles of woodland has been destroyed, which previously composed one of the prettiest and most comfortable spots on the Island. The trees were tall and well laden with leafy boughs, making the place a perfect paradise in summer, but these beauties have been demolished.

The origin of the fire is a complete mystery, but the general opinion is that it was malicious. No secret is made of the fact that the factory interests would be a sufficient incentive, for by damaging the island for camp meeting purposes the Methodist project must fail temporarily, and the removal of the factories would be delayed for a long time and thousands of dollars saved to the proprietors. Whether the theory may prove true or false the factories have been benefited by the fire.

The fire has been subdued, but every few minutes it begins afresh in new places by fire falling from the tops of the trees. By very hard work the fames were confined to the woods. Had they reached the village the loss and suffering would have been terrible, as the place is wholly unprovided with fire apparatus.

The loss will foot up about fifty-five thousand dollars.

### THE FIRE IN BROOKLYN. Loss of Life and Insurances.

The destruction of the Cuba Sugar Refinery, at the foot of Gold street, on Friday night, occasioned a loss of nearly half a million dollars, and falls heavily upon some of the insurance companies. The following is a list of the companies affected:-

American .... Mechanics'... New York... Metropolitan . Coro Exchang Hoffman ... 5,000 Corn Exchange
Hofman.
12,000 Importers and Trad5,000 ers'
Continental
5,000 Hartford.
5,000 Washington (Boston) International Relief.
Merchant (Boston Clinton 5,000 Washington (Be Ellot... 5,000 Manufacturers' 5,000 National (Bang 5,000 Commercial Un-2,000 Stuyvesant... 2,500 Westchester. 2,500 Phenix. 2,500 Phenix. 2,500 Pacific. MACHINERY AND FIX Sun (Cleveland)
Royal.
INSURANCE ON
Phenix.
North British and
Mercantile
Tradesmen's 55,000 Eastern
Howard
10,000 Humboldt
2,500 Empire City
5,000 Commercial (Cleve5,000 land)
5,000 phia)
5,000 phia)
HORSES \$5,000 5,000 3,000 5,000 5,000 \$1,900 ON BUILDINGS, ETC. \$5,000 Sterling 2,500 Firemen's Fund. 2,000 Bowery City 5,000 Nassau 5,000 Jeferson Globe... Williamsburg City... Greenwich... 

## FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG

At about half-past seven o'clock last evening the stable of J. Coleman, Withers street, near Lorimer. Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire, and two horses, valued at \$700, perished in the flames. The entire loss will reach \$1,500. No insurance.

## LOOK OUT FOR THEM. FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLES, May 11, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:Won't you please caution the public, through the Won't you please caution the public, through the columns of your paper, against some impostors who are going about the city collecting fees from dealers in kerosene oil, under the pretence of renewing their licenses for the coming yeac? Such persons have no authority whatever, and parties thus applied to would do a great service by having the swindiers turned over to the police. Henewals of licenses can be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Combustibles, 130 Amity street, and on personal application only. Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Chief Cierk.

## THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge Against a Post Office Clerk.

Before Commissioner Shields.

I Pateman, who has been a clerk in the New York Post Office for ten years, was arrested on complaint of Benjamin K. Sharretts, special agent of the Post Office Department, and brought before Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of em-

commissioner Shields to answer a charge of embezzling mail matter, consisting of letters and packages, containing articles of value.

Some of the articles, which were pieces of valuable jewelry, &c., were found on his person, and he admitted his guilt. He was allowed to visit his residence, in company with a deputy marshal, for the purpose of seeing his wife and child, the former of whom is dying and the latter is very ill. He acutely feels his position, which is certainly a deplorable one under the circumstances.

#### SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

William Hildebrand and wife vs. William B. Ogden .- The motion to set aside the proceedings must rder of the Court, the costs must abide the event. Morton et al. w. Morton et al.—Motion granted in oth actions. be granted; but, as the plaintiff acted under the

both actions.

Schaible vs. Mitchell et al.—Decree granted.
In the matter of the application of Mary L. Goddard et al.—Reference ordered to inquire, &c.

Moses Strasburger vs. James Pisk, Jr.—Motion

Moses Strasburger ....
granted.
Thomas vs. Thomas.—Motion granted.
Strauss vs. Mason.—Motion denied; defendant's Strauss vs. Mason.—Motion denied; defendant's costs and \$10 to abide event. Hollenback vs. Van Deusen et al.—Motion granteds

## SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge William E. Curtis. Batelle vs. Lawson.—Order granted. Rabinowitz vs. Kaufman .- Same A. Jacob Bosse vs. World Mutual Life Insurance

Company.—Same.

Kamp vs. Kamp.—Motion for attachment denied.
The Lippiatt Silver Mining and Engraving Company vs. Thomas Lippiatt.

Andreas Pold vs. Louis Stettaner.—Order granted.
Robinson vs. O'Brien.—Same.

### Decisions. By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Guttentag vs. Blot .- The direct .conflict between the witnesses makes it proper that cross-examina tion should be read. A reference will be ordered to take proof of the facts. King vs. Beaumont.—Judgment vacated on pay-

ent of costs.

Ranch vs. Rund.—Injunction dissolved. Motion enied. Day vs. Sigor.—Injunction dissolved. Williams vs. Tompkins.—Order for attachment

granted. granted.
Wilson vs. Taggart.—Payment ordered.
In the Matter of Leander Stone.—Order modified by striking allowance for costs off motion.
Dunig vs. Anderson.—Motion granted on payment of costs of trial within four days; otherwise

denied.

Murray vs. Harris.—Motion granted.

Knapp vs. Meigs.—Motion for commission granted, but motion for stay denied.

Wilson vs. Sherman.—Motion granted, unless appellant within five days serve notice of appeal on respondent and amend his notice of appeal by setting forth grounds of appeal and pay full costs.

Weeks vs. Chieru.—Motion denied, with \$10 ccsts.

Troxell vs. Haynes et al.—Motion denied.

On Monday, May 13, Chambers will be held from ten to eleven o'clock A. M., and not afterwards.

General Term room, by Judge Larremore in Trial Term room, Part 1, and by Judge Joseph F. Daly in. Chambers. The said three Judges will sit in General Term at eleven o'clock. All ex parte business will be attended to by Judge Joseph F. Daly. Motions will be called before him and sent to Judges Robinson and Larremore to be heard.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The police during the past week arrested 1.955

There have been in this city during this week 373 births, 193 marriages and 764 deaths.

Sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars were paid for taxes in this city last week. Two hundred and thirty-four licenses were issued from the Mayor's office during the past six days.

Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six houseless persons of both sexes obtained lodgings during the week in the various station houses.

There were forty-seven fires in this city last week, causing a loss of \$155,000, on which there was an in-surance of \$1,138,900.

Mrs. Bridget O'Connor, a woman eighty-two years

of age, died at 111 King street. A week ago deceased fell down three or four steps of a flight of stairs and fractured her thigh. Coroner Herrman was noti-fled to hold an inquest. On the 15th day of January last Peter Foher, a

man twenty-three years of age, living at 321 East Thirty-eighth street, was run over by a horse and butcher's cart and severely injured. Foher lived till Friday and expired. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest. The remains of a female child, wrapped up in some old bagging, were yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Bethune street. North River, by Officer Chukkowski, of the Ninth precinct, and con-veyed to the Morgue. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the remains.

Superintendent Donahue, of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending May 11:—
Applications for employment, 1,341; of these there were 294 males and 1,047 females; male help required, 236; female, 1,244; situations procured for 231 males and 962 females; whole number of situations procured for the week, 1,193.

A large number of citizens of Polish nationality have united for the purpose of providing a house where Polish refugees may find lodging and support, as well as the necessary instruction to enable them to earn their living. Beneficial institutions being above the means of individuals it is thought neces-sary to arrange a fair and to issue shares if it be-come necessary. The fair will be held at the Har-monie Rooms to-day and to-morrow.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest over coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Isabella Lynch, late of 1,244 Second avenue, who died in St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 16th day of February last. Deceased, while walking through seventy-afth street, near Third avenue, slipped and fell into a hole and a fracture of the right arm was the result. The arm was subsequently ampu-tated. Mrs. Lynch was fifty-four years of age and a native of Ireland.

To-day, for the first time in its history, the Mercantile Library Association throws open its doors to members for Sunday reading. For years large numbers of the subscribers have advocated this measure, claiming justly that those who find greater delight in the company of a favorite authof than in the less pure recreations and dissipations of suburban beer gardens were entitled to the privilege. The late ballot on the question decided it, and the reading room will be open every Sunday hereafter from one to nine o'clock P. M. throughout the year.

Something of the sad and sublime are mingled in the announcement of Mrs. De Kroyft's lecture on "The Soul of Eve," at the Church of the Strangers, "The Soul of Eve," at the Church of the Strangers, on Monday evening next, the 13th instant. This eloquent woman, whose cultivation, taste and thorough womanhood are so conspicuously shown in the very selection of her subject and choice phrasing of its title, is said to have been, within one month, a bride, a widow and one stricken blind. This city, though it enjoys humburg, preserves a pure heart for the beautiful, and Mrs. De Kroyft, though she may not see their faces, will feel the presence of a large and sympathetic andience on the occasion of her appearance at the Mercer street church.

## WAS THIS A MURDER?

The dead body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the Harlem river, a short dis tance south of the railroad bridge and near the Westchester county side. It was apparently that of a sailor, about twenty-eight years of age, and had a sallor, about twenty-eight years of age, and had been in the water for some time. From the fact that a hole resembling a bullet wound was visible a little below the right ear it was strongly suspected that deceased had been foully dealt with, although this might have been caused by the action of the water, as the nose was entirely gone and the front portion of the skull left bare. The body was dressed in a short, coarse jacket, colored woollen shirt, dark vest and pantaloons, the feet being encased in gaiters. Deceased had long, dark hair, but no beard nor whiskers. Coroner Meeks was notified of the occurrence.